

the *ADL* bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH, 515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 27, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

As Herman Edelsberg has probably told you, your article on the Department of Justice's work in the field of civil rights will appear in a special issue of the March ADL BULLETIN. We consider it an excellent article and are glad that you prepared it for us. Included in this issue will be a statement by President Kennedy and your fellow authors will be Berl I. Bernhard, John Feild, and Harris Wofford.

After the ADL BULLETIN is published, the same articles will be used in pamphlet form to be distributed by the Anti-Defamation League. The pamphlet will contain the full text of all the articles. However, in the ADL BULLETIN, we may have to cut some of them for space. Do you have any objection to our deleting the paragraphs indicated in the attached typescript? And could you look through this to see if any references need updating?

Could you send us a photograph and brief biographical sketch of yourself.

Again, we are proud to run your fine piece.

Sincerely,

Morton Pomer

Morton Pomer

POLIER, MIDONICK & ZINSSER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

60 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SHAD POLIER
WILLARD L. MIDONICK
BARBARA L. ZINSSER
STEPHEN WISE TULIN

MURRAY HILL 7 3677
CABLE POLMIDARN NEW YORK

February 28, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

As promised in my letter of February 24, I enclose a copy of the decision of the Honorable Samuel B. Epstein, Chief Judge, Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois filed February 21, 1962. I think you will find it interesting reading both for its holding that "Tropic of Cancer" may not be found obscene consistent with the First Amendment and for the relief granted: the enjoining of police interference with the sale of the book.

In this connection, it is most significant that the activities enjoined included not only seizures of the books and threats of arrest but also the prosecution of three individuals arrested for selling the book to police officers. If you want me to, I will be glad to send you a copy of the decree when it is entered.

Sincerely,



Stephen Wise Tulin

SWT:bb.
Encl.

*Doni Steel:
Thanks for the
copy of Judge Epstein's
opinion. There is
level in a most
interesting conflict of
judicial views.
Best regards,
[Signature]*

Republican National Committee

1625 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL 66800

LOUIS R. LAUTER

SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM E. MILLER
CHAIRMAN

March 2, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I suppose the enclosed copy of Document No. 19 on Human Rights in Alabama, received at the Republican National Committee, is merely cumulative, that the FBI has investigated these charges, and that a determination has been made not to undertake Federal prosecution under the Federal criminal civil rights statutes. But it does seem to me that something can and should be done to protect Negroes in Birmingham from the reign of terror by persons acting under color of law, which appears to exist in Birmingham.

Sincerely yours,

Louis R. Lauter

Done, about,
but is under
consideration.
investigation
regarding

Done Mr. Lauter:
Thank you for your letter
of March 2 and the copy of
the report made to the
FBI. This is a serious
matter. I am in touch with
officers of Birmingham
You are correct in assuming
that we had already initiated
an investigation into the
complaint. The matter is not

March 3, 1962

Mr. Morton Puner
The ADL Bulletin
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Puner:

There is enclosed a revised version of the article which I prepared for you. In view of the passage of time since the preparation of the original text, I have had to make considerable changes, which required retying.

I have completely eliminated the first portion which you suggested you might have to eliminate in one of the prints of the article. I think that it is extraneous and much too elliptical to be accurate.

As to the other passages which you marked for possible deletion, I have no objection to their deletion if necessary for reasons of space, although I think that the short paragraph referring to the number of voting cases which we have filed would be of interest.

I have asked that the materials you request be enclosed.

I hope I will have a chance to see proof on this.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Miscellaneous

March 5, 1962

Stephen Wise Tulin, Esq.
Polier, Midonick & Zinsser
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Steve:

Thanks for the copy of Judge
Epstein's opinion. There is develop-
ing a most interesting conflict of
judicial views on this.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1224 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Rev. Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Director

March 5, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I am planning to come to Washington on Sunday, March 25th. I would like to know if it would be possible to see you on Monday, March 26th or Tuesday, March 27th.

My purpose in visiting you would be to seek to find ways in which I could be of assistance to you in the coming months.

Please send me any materials already prepared concerning the U. S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division so that I might be better acquainted with your work before I come to Washington.

Sincerely,

Norman C. Jimerson

Norman C. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

NCJ:ac

*Report by the Attorney
General to the
President which
may be of some
assistance - cc.*

Sincerely yours

*Dear Reverend Jimerson:
I will be glad to see you
on Tuesday morning, March 27.
If you will call my secretary, [name]
the previous day, she will give you a time.
We have no official minutes
respecting the work of the Council
and will be glad to discuss it with you - and*

Form No. DJ-96a
(Rev. 6-12-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING :

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. Barrett	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

March 6, 1962

Please let me know as soon as possible whether we have had this before. Return so that I can reply.

Burke

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT., DATE
NAME	

March 7, 1962

Professor Alfred H. Kelly
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Professor Kelly:

Some time ago I recall seeing a speech by you on your work in connection with the preparation of the brief in the school segregation cases in which you were of assistance to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. If you have any copies of the speech left, I would be most interested in reading the full text.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1224 COMER BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

March 8, 1962

Reverend Norman C. Jimerson
Executive Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
1224 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Reverend Jimerson:

I will be glad to see you on Tuesday morning, March 27. If you will call my secretary, Jane Barrett, the previous day, she will give you a time.

We have no official materials respecting the work of the Division, but I am enclosing a copy of a year-end report by the Attorney General to the President which may be of some assistance.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Date

3/8

From: Mr. St. J. Barrett

To:

Mr. Marshall

We have investigated
this complaint & are
considering authorizing
indictment. No
decision as yet.

Transmitted

March 9, 1962

Mr. Louis R. Lautier
Special Assistant to
the Chairman
Republican National Committee
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lautier:

Thank you for your letter of March 2 and the copy of the complaint made by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] against police officers of Birmingham. You are correct in assuming that we had already initiated an investigation into the complaint. The matter is not, however, closed, but is under consideration.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Republican National Committee

1625 EYE STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL 8-6900

LOUIS R. LAUTER
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM E. MILLER
CHAIRMAN

March 12, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thanks for your letter of March 3, 1962, acknowledging receipt of complaint made by Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] against police officers of Birmingham. In the meantime, I have received the enclosed copy of what appears to be a second complaint by Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED]. I hope that this complaint also is included in your investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Louis R. Lauter

Dear Mr. Lauter:
For some reason the Birmingham
Intelligence Committee must have
sent me a duplicate copy of the
[REDACTED] complaint. I am sure you
did not get any more. I am sure
it will be investigated. I am
not including it in this letter.
Sincerely yours,
[REDACTED]

March 13, 1962

Mr. Louis R. Lautier
Special Assistant to
the Chairman
Republican National Committee
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Lautier:

For some reason the Birmingham Inter-Citizens
Committee must have sent you a duplicate copy of the
complaint. Or some other group did. In any
event, I acknowledge its receipt. The investigation
is still not concluded.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

the ADL bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF G'DAI D'RITH, 835 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 14, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

You asked to see proof of your article to appear in the ADL Bulletin this month. Here it is, starting on the bottom of galley 1.

Please do let us know right away whether this is entirely satisfactory.

Sincerely,

Morton Puner
Morton Puner

MP:lk
encl.

Marshall

March 15, 1962

Mr. Morton Pomer
The ADL Bulletin
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Pomer:

The only change that I would like to make in the article is in the paragraph in the right-hand column of the second galley starting with the words "This is a sketch" I would like to change the clause beginning "although it could be" at the end of that paragraph to read "although a major immediate step could be taken by favorable Congressional action"

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Wm
March 18, 1962

Mr. Marshall,

The attached memorandum outlines a situation which causes me some concern.

I have consulted with the United States Marshal, and he states that he will be at the sale with his full force -- unobtrusively present, -- he hopes.

If you think this situation should be investigated by the F.B.I., I suggest that the investigation be conducted without the Mayor or any other citizens being aware of it. Call me at Ramsey Clark's office if you think this matter warrants your attention.

Best regards,

MONTGOMERY & ALABAMA

March 22, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Asst. Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Once again I am writing to protest the appointment of avowed enemies of the law and of the mandates of the Court and of the aims of the Administration.

I want to join with the ladies from Arkansas in protest at the appointment of Sheriff Henderson as Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas. These ladies have gone through Hell and High Water to support the Law and the Supreme Court and the Government and then the Government turns around and appoints as law enforcement official a man who has been one of the leading opponents of the law and of the edicts of the Supreme Court.

When I see your boys come South, they are so fine and so good and so smart, and so BRAVE, that I begin to feel the most wonderful sense of encouragement. I want to give them presents and medals and honors (and all I can do is to give them fried chicken) and they represent to me the very best there is in America today.

And then after seeing them go through so much and look so tired and take such chances, for the Justice Department to turn around and appoint as Law Enforcement officials, the open and avowed enemies of the Law, this is really almost too much to bear. It makes a mockery of all your boys do. *they* give with one hand and take away with the other.

I lived in Washington long enough to know all about political pressures, but at the same time I lived there long enough to know that people had to have something to believe in to support the Administration and what can we believe in when we see such totally opposite conduct taking place?

I simply cannot understand it. Why risk the lives of your boys when all they do will be undone by these kinds of appointments.

Sincerely yours

*Thank you for
letter of March 22
about the appointment of
Sheriff Henderson as
Marshal. I am always
glad to hear from you
and about the situation.
I also appreciate
our: you will hear
announcements about the
lawyers of the Justice
will be.*

mine
March 26, 1962

[REDACTED]
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of March 22, 1962,
about the appointment of Sheriff Henderson in Arkansas.
I am always glad to have your views even when there is
nothing I can do about them.

I also appreciate and agree with your comments
about the lawyers from this Division.

With regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

0
YALE UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 17. I was glad to have a chance to talk to Mr. Greene; I only wish I could be more helpful on this problem.

Your letter mentions the impossibility of constitutional amendment. I think I ought to say that this possibility was never mentioned by me or Mr. Greene in the course of our conversation. On the contrary, I told him that it was my view that there could be no tenable constitutional objection to a law placing the whole function of registering voters (at the least for federal elections, but I do not think that limitation is really necessary) in the hands of federal registrars. The word "tenable" might have to be softened for Presidential elections in view of the language of Article II. But I think that even as to those elections the remedial powers under Amendments Fourteen and Fifteen are ample to justify this step. It is therefore my opinion that this whole matter could be dealt with completely without any thought of a constitutional amendment. This is not to say that I rest under any illusion that such a bill would be easy to pass.

I am greatly honored at being called on by you in this matter. I will be in Washington again in June for a meeting of the Committee on admiralty rules; it would be agreeable to me if it should work out that we might have a glimpse of each other at that time.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles L. Black, Jr.

CLB:gh

March 21, 1962

*Dear Mr. Marshall:
Certainly I agree that
direct federal control of
election machinery would be
constitutionally proper. I
think the problem is not
the Presidential election would
be a problem. The administrative
burden would be great. I think
it would be difficult to give
a way of taking over in
states with no indication
of any state law
desiring to work for
the registration of
voters.*

*delighted to
see you in
June
Thank you for
your reply.
Pat again*

WEST HARTFORD 17, CONNECTICUT

March 22

Dear Burke -

First - an introduction! - I am
one of your Hartford cousins -
perhaps the name Dolly Ysowans
may ring a bell. I shudder to
think how long it has been since
we last met - possibly at your
mother's Burke Family Reunion (!)
around 30 years ago?

Secondly - belated congratulation
on your job as part of the Kennedy
administration. To us Civil Rights
is a very important part.

And Third - a favor to ask.
Our eldest son David - age 18 -

is writing his 2nd paper on the Negro.
in American Civilization. He has
lots of background material and
has traced slavery in America
from Jamestown thru the Revolu-
tion and the Civil War. He also
has good sources on the current
Northern or integration viewpoint
but is lacking some on the
Southern & segregation side.

It occurred to us that you
might have some pamphlets or
treatises on the subject which
you could send him, and/or
some literary references which he
may not have access to.

③


WEST HARTFORD 17, CONNECTICUT

Jim sure you are a pretty
busy guy but any considered
advice - however brief - you
might have to offer, would be
greatly appreciated.

~~_____~~ and I were in Washing-
ton 2 years ago on a Savings
Bank excursion but ~~hesitated~~
hesitated to bother you since
the Mother urged us to do so -
Perhaps in the next year or
so when we take the 2nd
shift of kids on their Washing-
ton Tour we'll look you up!
In the meantime we hear

you poor little Diddy & little
Harry

Thank you for any slight
help you can offer to your
young once-removed (!) cousin -

Very sincerely


March 26, 1962

Professor Charles L. Black, Jr.
Yale University Law School
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Professor Black:

Certainly I agree that direct federal control of election machinery would be constitutionally proper in registration for federal elections, although the Presidential election would cause a problem. The administrative burden would be great; I think it would be difficult to devise a way of taking over in some states and not in others.

In any event, I am learning to work for the possible, and I think our bill stands far and away the best chance.

I would be absolutely delighted to see you in June.

Many thanks for your help.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

WASHINGTON OFFICE

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

1612 EYE STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • NEUropolitan 8-6602

NEW ADDRESS:

SUITE 803

1101 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

LAWRENCE SPEISER

Director

DALE BARROW

Executive Assistant

March 26, 1962

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I am enclosing a letter that I received from the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union which I thought might be of interest to you. Will you please return it to me after you have had a chance to read it.

Best wishes,

Larry
Lawrence Speiser
Director
Washington Office

*Enclosure returned
3/30/62*

*entirely right
Nothing from
Attorney General
has been returned in this case.
I have not with him in
the Attorney General's
office hoping to get things through
for a while.*

*Dear Larry:
Thank you for letting me
see what's in the letter. He is
the publisher of the paper
I just read.
We simply cannot do
anything about this, visit
in the prison.
Mr. Allen R. Tate, Jr.*

Marshall

March 27, 1962

Mr. Lawrence Speiser
Director, Washington Office
American Civil Liberties Union
1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Larry:

Thank you for letting me see [REDACTED] letter.
He is the gentleman whose telephone was tapped.

We simply cannot do anything about letters, visits,
etc. in state prisons.

Mr. Wiley Branton, an extremely capable Negro
attorney from Arkansas, has also been retained in these
cases. I have met with him; so has the Attorney General.
We are keeping track of things through him.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

() () *mini*

POLIER, MIDONICK & ZINSSER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

SHAD POLIER
WILLARD L. MIDONICK
BARBARA L. ZINSSER
STEPHEN WISE TUL

MURRAY HILL 7 3577
CABLE POLIMIDAR NEW YORK

March 27, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Enclosed is a commentary in your general field of
interest, put out by Monocle Publications, of which
I am general counsel.

I thought you might find it amusing.

As ever,



SWT:rh
enc.

Misc.

March 30, 1962

[REDACTED]
West Hartford 17, Connecticut

Dear Dotty:

I was glad to get your letter.

The Civil Rights Commission is going to send a set of its 1961 reports to [REDACTED]. He should keep in mind that two members of the Commission which approved these reports are Southerners themselves.

There is almost no responsible segregationist literature. A book that is widely circulated by the professional segregationists is a book by Carleton Putnam. Since I would not advise you to spend money on it, I am sending a copy along for [REDACTED] which Senator Byrd was kind enough to send me.

I am going to make a speech at Hartford on Law Day, May 1. I hope to have a chance to at least say hello.

Please remember me to your mother.

With my best regards,

Burke Marshall

WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD

ATTORNEY AT LAW
GRANT BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.

March 30th, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall,
Civil Rights Division
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

You will be interested to know that I made that address in Birmingham on the 23rd, Young Business Men's Association. There were about 400 present, an overflow.

They received my talk with frequent applause. I simply told the story of Atlanta and how we solved many of our race problems, admitting that we still had others--avoiding any superiority attitude, injecting some of the numerous facets, etc. Four members of the Klan picketed the hotel, but there was not the slightest incident of discourtesy anywhere.

There is over there a feeling among the young business men that the people of wealth and the big corporations have let the town down by not participating in efforts to create a better situation.

I get lots of "public relations" literature from the U.S. Steel Co. Today I got a handsome colored brochure from the U.S. Steel with the card of Mr. Worthington, the President. I am acknowledging it, with a polite suggestion that they could do a better civic job in Birmingham.

As you know they participated in the civic face lifting job in Pittsburgh, along with Gulf, Aluminum Co. and others. They could now help with a moral face lifting job in Birmingham.

Yours sincerely



AMHERST COLLEGE

Amherst, Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

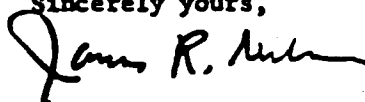
April 2, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

As a Democratic voter of long standing, I still held the feeling a few weeks ago that the New Frontier had not been pushed much beyond the Appalachians-- literally or figuratively. After easily the most interesting Washington trip of my career with such excursions, I now know how wrong I was on both counts. I want to thank you, on behalf of all the Amherst students with whom you talked as well as myself, for your convincing demonstration of progress on the Southern frontier.

Sincerely yours,



James R. Nelson
Professor of Economics

JRN:um

Send to Bill Grogan
for his information
and return.
B

Wic

April 3, 1962

William B. Hartsfield, Esq.
Grant Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor:

Word of your speech in Birmingham had already reached me, but I was delighted anyway to get your letter. As always, I am absolutely confident that you did a lot of good.

I would be interested to know if you get any reaction from United States Steel.

I hope to see you again soon.

With my best regards,

Burke Marshall

Miss
THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ON NORTHERN CIVIL RIGHTS

**Sarah Lawrence College
Bronxville, New York**

April 3, 1962

**The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.**

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Sarah Lawrence College is sponsoring an Intercollegiate Conference on Civil Rights in the North to be held at the College on April 13, 14, and 15. Over one hundred colleges and universities in the New England and Middle Atlantic states have been invited to participate in this conference. Discussion groups will deal with problems involved in housing, education, employment, community dynamics, and legal and political action. Our keynote speakers will be Joseph Rauh, civil liberties lawyer, Harland Randolph, communications expert, and Louis Lomax, author of The Negro Revolt.

We know of your interest and achievement in the Civil Rights Movement and hope that you will take this opportunity to send a message of greetings and encouragement to the participants of this conference.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Cannady
Joan Cannady, Chairman

enc: Prospectus

13th

Section 2: Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

on April

14th

Section 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

15th

Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Amendments to the United States Constitution

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE NORTH

AN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

St. Lawrence College is sponsoring an intercollegiate conference on Civil Rights in the North to be held at the College on April 13, 14, and 15. Four hundred students from the New England and Middle Atlantic region are expected to attend this conference, together with a large number of faculty, civic leaders, and professional people prominent in the national struggle against racial discrimination. The aims of this conference are to educate Northern students to the content and urgency of the civil rights problem, and to develop a program of further study and action.

Since the Sit-In Movement swept through the South in 1960, Northern students have become increasingly aware of racial tension as it exists on the campus, in urban areas, and in the South. They have learned that in order to deal responsibly with this destructive force in our society, they must begin to understand the political, economic, social, and psychological conditions involved in racial discrimination. This conference is presented as an opportunity to engage in depth study of these conditions.

The conference will be divided into two sections: education, and programming. Friday evening a keynote speaker will address the conference body on the problem of interracial communication as it exists between individuals and is reflected in institutions in the North.

On Saturday morning there will be a general presentation to the entire conference body by a resource person in each of the five problem areas: housing, employment, education, community dynamics, and the legal and political situation. Following this, and continuing until late afternoon, each of the delegates will participate in a discussion group concerning one of the problem areas. Each discussion group will include 15-20 delegates, a faculty moderator, and a resource person who will initiate the discussion and provide relevant background information. Some general aspects which we hope will be covered in detail by each discussion group are:

- HOUSING:** Exploitation through: denial of mobility, restrictive clauses, discrimination by rental agencies, high rents, poor living conditions; alleviation through: redevelopment, legislation, changing attitudes of Negro and white community; position of the Federal government.
- EMPLOYMENT:** Repression through: restriction to low-wage labor; discrimination in unions; individual and national economic consequences; value of apprenticeship training, on-the-job training, institution of civil service.
- EDUCATION:** Waste of potential through: de facto segregation, token integration, poor facilities, lack of motivation; intensification of the problem; drop-outs, level of education; alleviation through: vocational guidance, more schools, higher standards, individual work; attitudes toward higher education, college admissions policies.

COMMUNITY DYNAMICS:

Northern community segregation, Muslim Movement, "black bourgeoisie", minority group community identity, leadership, civic responsibility, discrimination on the campus, possibility of mass community protest: e.g. boycott.

LEGAL-POLITICAL:

Extent of political participation, danger of exploitation, voter registration; legal bases for ending discrimination, possibility of change through national legislation, function of Justice Department and Civil Rights Commission.

Late Saturday afternoon a second keynote speaker will tie the content of the discussion groups together, indicating the various relationships between the forms of discrimination and their effect upon the total community.

In the evening the focus of the conference will shift to the possibilities for student action. A panel of four student leaders will present talks in the following areas: 1) the Southern student movement, its development, present program, and relationship to the North, 2) the necessity for a thorough educational process and the possibilities of original student research, 3) the potentials of a student civil rights movement of responsible action and significant social change, 4) the organization of a Northern student movement. The panel's presentation will be brief and structured toward stimulating comments and suggestions from the entire conference body.

Sunday morning, each discussion section will meet and follow up the previous evening's program with a consideration of specific program proposals in their particular areas. All of the sections in each problem area will then meet together and work out, for presentation to the entire conference, feasible programs of study and action. These proposals will encompass a listing of problems, methods and aims involved in the implementation of this action.

In a general session, the program proposals will be presented in full to the conference, a consensus reached on the priorities of the various programs, and comments made on the possibilities of coordination of local group activity. To end the conference, a final keynote speaker will talk on the human elements of the Civil Rights Movement, the meaning this movement has for the individual, and its potentials in creating and fulfilling democratic society.

The emergence of the Northern Student Movement Coordinating Committee (NSMCC) creates the possibility of channeling the fruits of the conference into a significant student civil rights committee. The NSMCC is a coordinating structure for campus civil rights groups, with a central office in New Haven and area coordinating committees in Boston, Springfield, Providence, Central Connecticut, Southern Connecticut, and Lower New York State, encompassing close to thirty campus groups. The program of the NSMCC focuses on the individual campus groups and the action groups which arise after the conference can identify with and be served by a broad Northern Movement.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. J. J. McLaughlin

April 4, 1962

REMARKS:

For your information. Please return.

Burke

*Have seen
Thank you*

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
 - ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
 - ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
 - ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
 - ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
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- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION: _____

- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ COMMENT
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION

- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ PER CONVERSATION
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ NOTE AND FILE

☐ ANSWER OR ACTION
TO BE MADE ON OR BEFORE

☐ PREPARE REPLY
THE SIGNATURE OF

FROM _____

MARION G. EVANS
(107-1057)
JACK PETREE
CHARLES P. COBB
WILSON G. WELLS
WILLIAM H. FIVE
E. BRADY BARTUSC

EVANS, PETREE & COBB
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
COMMERCE TITLE BUILDING
MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

JACOBSON 7-8-62

April 11, 1962

Burke Marshall, Esq.
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Confirming our telephone conversation on yesterday evening, Mr. Galbreath and I will be in Washington on Wednesday, April 18, 1962. We will leave Memphis at 3:45 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, April 17th, and arrive in Washington at 6:15 P. M. Thus far, we have been unable to obtain hotel reservations, but we would like to meet with you during the morning of the 18th and return to Memphis at about 4:00 P. M.

Mr. Everett Tucker, Jr., President of the Little Rock Board and Mr. T. H. Shepard, President of the New Orleans Board, together with their counsel, will likely be with us. Mr. Tucker telephoned our Mr. Galbreath earlier in the week and in a telephone conversation with both Messrs. Tucker and Shepard today, they have indicated a desire to meet with you. The attorney for the New Orleans Board is Mr. Samuel I. Rosenberg, and the attorney for the Little Rock Board is Mr. Herschel Friday.

It was our thought that the meeting should be kept as small as possible, certainly at this time; hence, we do not intend to communicate with any other school board officials from other communities.

Needless to say, we would be grateful if no publicity were given to this meeting since this would doubtless destroy any possibility of accomplishment.

Thanking you in advance for arranging to meet with us, and with kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Jack Petree
Jack Petree

JP/ms

SENATOR CLAY, D. KY.
 SENATOR HARRIS, D. ALA.
 SENATOR JAVORSKI, D. N.J.
 SENATOR KENNEDY, D. MASS.
 SENATOR LARSEN, D. WYOM.
 SENATOR LONG, D. MISS.
 SENATOR McNAMARA, D. CALIF.
 SENATOR MURKIN, D. IOWA.
 SENATOR NELSON, D. MINN.
 SENATOR ROSEN, D. CALIF.
 SENATOR TOLSON, D. MISSOURI.
 SENATOR WALKER, D. ARIZ.
 SENATOR WHEELER, D. N.H.
 SENATOR WYATT, D. WYOM.

United States Senate
 COMMITTEE ON
 LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

April 16, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
 Assistant Attorney General
 Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

You may find helpful the following information on discrimination in housing in New Jersey, which my office offered to send along to you.

We have also put together some information about the Englewood "de facto" school segregation issue and reaction to it throughout New Jersey. The situation is a particularly interesting one, because it has put New Jersey very much on display. Nevertheless, the situation is also promising because many communities in the State are beginning to realize that they have much to do -- on a community level -- before they can feel self-satisfied about the protection of minority rights within their borders.

There are four major categories of news clippings:

Englewood: The existence of a negro ghetto in this city has long caused concern and some embarrassment. Negroes first came into Englewood as domestic help for the big mansions on "The Hill" -- the West slope of the Palisades where many elaborate homes were built.

As the enclosed series explains, the City Board of Education has published a report on the situation. Segregation admittedly exists; they are considering a "bold" use of urban renewal to correct the situation, but the NAACP has its doubts. The big thing, however, as the Record editorial points out, is that the City is being forced to make a decision, and it had better be the right one.

Please note the article about Englewood's place in the megalopolis -- how regional forces helped create the situation that now exists. This might serve as one of your themes. It describes a peculiarly urban kind of problem, one that's going to require much thinking in the future.

-2-

Reactions, Developments Elsewhere in New Jersey: As you can see, other cities are under pressure and most are responding affirmatively. The Princeton plan, of course, is being referred to quite often by those in search of a plan of their own.

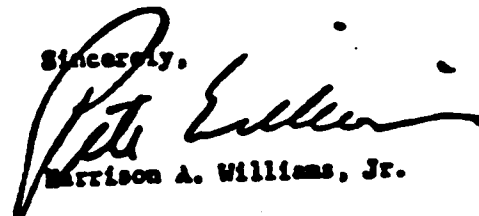
General, New Jersey Situation: NAACP leaders had asked the Governor to make a sweeping declaration against neighborhood school policy, but it wasn't that simple. The Newark Evening News article has some material on that.

Press Release dated March 4, 1962: This received much attention, particularly in the South.

If I can be of any further assistance with additional background information, please let me know.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

BAW:ccs
Enclosures

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

April 16, 1962

Dear Burke:

To add my 2c. Lou is an awfully nice boy. We all got to know him and like him in the office. I hope you can use him, too.

Jimmy Spence

()

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

TO: BURKE MARSHALL
FROM: BILL OFICI

Here's that article I told you about.
I think the size of the crowd gives
some indication of the impact that
this issue is having in New Jersey.



SCHOOL HEARING.—Crowd which filled Montclair High School auditorium to discuss Taylor Plan, which recommends changes to meet charges of school segregation

No Decision Made

Montclair's Integration Plan Aired Before Crowd of 2,500

By WILLIAM MATERNAN
A crowd of 2,500 gathered on Montclair High School last night to hear citizens discuss the controversial plan to integrate and segregate the town's public high schools. Calm prevailed despite differences of opinion and the Board of Education adjourned the meeting without taking or

Range of Talks
Parking spaces were a problem for blacks around the high school. The question they are charged with is how to deal with the school where the school board all met—on the school and

Taylor Plan Discussed

At issue was the Taylor committee report which would close predominantly Negro Central Junior High School next fall and divide the remaining power high schools each for a single class, one in seventh, another for the eighth, and the third for the ninth grade. The plan would thus integrate all-white Mt. Vernon Junior High School in Upper Montclair.

The plan was partially an outgrowth of previous charges of segregation and past attempts at Central School. That school was ordered closed next fall to the publication of the Taylor plan, and the need for reorganization became more acute. The plan was the work of an interracial school board-appointed citizens committee under the chairmanship of Philip S. Taylor, a former town commissioner.

The first clash of the meeting came during the discussion of the Taylor plan, which was presented by Philip S. Taylor, a former town commissioner. The plan would close Central Junior High School next fall and divide the remaining power high schools each for a single class, one in seventh, another for the eighth, and the third for the ninth grade.

April 20, 1962

Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Senator:

Many thanks for the picture.
I am sending one copy back with appreciation. I wonder what you are saying.

With best regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

WALTER E. STULTZ, STAFF DIRECTOR
ROBERT E. SMITH, JR., GENERAL COUNSEL

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
(LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO S. RES. 22, 94TH CONGRESS)

**Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.**

Thank you very much for taking time out to participate in yesterday's television report. I think you gave us some timely and very welcome observations.

A transcript is enclosed, as well as two photos. I'd appreciate your signing one of them and sending it back; we'd like it for the office.

Warm personal regards,

Tracery.

Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

BLW: ops

Dear Sister:
I am thankful for
the picture. I have
been so busy with
all my work, I
could not find time
to write you as
often as I would like.
I am well and hope
you are the same.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

21 W. SUPERIOR STREET
CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS
MOHAWK 4-8222

20 WEST STREET
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
RECTOR 2-3417

Chicago, Illinois
April 24, 1962

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I note from several newspaper clippings, a recent speech of yours prodding the churches on to do more of their share of the work to correct the racial injustices in our country. Criticism is occasionally a very healthy thing, and I was delighted to see your remarks. If the bulk of your speech dealt with that subject, I would be very grateful if I could secure a copy of the text from you.

We have enjoyed very much our relationship with you on problems we encountered in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very sincerely yours,

Mathew Ahmann

Mathew Ahmann
Executive Director

MA:rad

Mr. Burke Marshall
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

*Dear Mr. Ahmann:
In reply to your letter of April 24,
the reason we saw the talk on a
television program. I was caught with
an unexpected question. I did give
us an opportunity to see Burke Marshall
I thought I was in a position
to be talking in New Orleans.
I am sorry I have no
copy of that talk.*

Honorary Chaplain: Rev. John J. LeFarge, S.J. Officers: Dr. John J. O'Connor, Chairman (Washington, D.C.); Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., Vice Chairman (Washington, D.C.); John P. Ryan, Jr., Vice Chairman (New Orleans); Miss Dorothy Manning, Secretary (St. Louis); Charles W. Walker, Treasurer (Washington, D.C.); John P. Ryan, Jr., Vice Chairman (New Orleans); George E. Hunter (New York); Harold T. Hunter (Brooklyn); (Detroit) Executive Committee: Very Rev. Most. Daniel M. Conwell (Chicago); George E. Hunter (New York); Harold T. Hunter (Brooklyn); James A. Landon (St. Paul); Richard Parry (New York); Very Rev. Harold R. Perry (St. Louis); Most. St. Rev. Most. Charles J. Barry (Cleveland); Elmer Paul Smith (Wilmington); Mrs. James E. Brady (Detroit); Dr. James T. Carey (San Francisco); Daniel Casey (Detroit); Burke Clark (Philadelphia); Rev. Joseph Connolly (Baltimore); Robert Andre Dumas (Tulsa); Elsworth Evans (St. Louis); John J. Farrell (Chicago); St. Eugene Fennell (New Rochelle); Norman Francis (New Orleans); Dr. Charles L. Hayes (Cincinnati); Rev. Philip S. Haring, S.J. (New York); St. Rev. Most. Prashly J. Kennedy (Milwaukee); George E. Lina (Providence); James E. Luger (Minneapolis); William McCoy (Portland); John A. McDermott (Chicago); Mrs. Anna M. McGarry (Philadelphia); Mrs. Roger Putman (Springfield); Michael F. Quinn (Indianapolis); Dr. Ferdinand R. Saverio (Boston); Miss Thomas Smith (San Antonio); Percy H. Stoda, Jr. (San Diego); William H. Thompson (Litch Rock); Charles F. Vanecko, Jr. (St. Louis); John Edward White (Pittsburgh); Executive Deputies: Mathew H. Ahmann; Deputies, Secretarys: Fritz Seewald; Henry A. Cahoon, Jr. (New Orleans)



Philip Halpern
Associate Justice

Supreme Court
Appellate Division
Fourth Department

Buffalo, N.Y.

April 26, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

As my term as the United States member of the UN Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities draws to a close, I wish to thank you and the members of your staff for the invaluable assistance which you gave me in connection with the "Statement of Principles of Freedom and Non-Discrimination in the Matter of Political Rights". Your comments were very helpful and I think that you will find that the Statement, as it emerged after the debates in the Sub-Commission, came fairly close to your views. At any rate, I think that the Statement, as finally promulgated, was a great improvement over the original text.

With best wishes and thanks again for your help,

Sincerely yours,

PH:C

Miss

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 Chestnut Street • Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania
BACing 2-1108 • Area Code 215 • Cable NATSTUD

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

April 26, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

It was a great privilege for the National Affairs Seminar to meet you. The opportunity students participating in the Seminar had to learn from and exchange views with you contributed significantly to the success of the program.

The thesis that lay behind the Seminar was that a valid apprehension of the workings of the national government can be had only by talking to those in and around the government itself: our meeting with you helped confirm the merits of that approach.

We appreciate the time you gave to us and the fresh insights you brought to our study.

Yours truly,

Roger M. Lead

Roger M. Lead